AMENDED IN SENATE JULY 7, 1997 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 6, 1997 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 16, 1997

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—1997-98 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 1105

Introduced by Assembly Member Hertzberg

February 27, 1997

An act to amend Sections 255, 256, 256.5, 257, 258, 260, 261, 262, and 263 of, *and to add and repeal Section 660.5 of*, the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to minors.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1105, as amended, Hertzberg. Juvenile hearing officers.

Existing law sets forth a comprehensive body of law governing proceedings in the juvenile court concerning delinquent minors. Existing law also specifies the powers and duties of traffic hearing officers for purposes of those provisions.

Existing law provides that a parent, guardian, or other person having control or charge of a minor who is in violation of the Compulsory Education Law, may be guilty of a crime, as specified. These charges may be heard in juvenile court. Existing law also provides that a minor may be adjudged a ward of the court on the basis of noncriminal conduct (so-called "status offenders"). Existing law provides that traffic hearing officers may hear and dispose of any case in

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which a minor is alleged to have committed specified misdemeanors and any infraction.

This bill would delete references to traffic hearing officers and instead provide for the appointment and powers of juvenile hearing officers, as specified.

The bill would expand the jurisdiction of juvenile hearing officers to hear any case in which a minor is alleged to have committed various additional misdemeanors, as specified, as well as matters relating to minors alleged to be status offenders on the basis of truancy. It also would expand the jurisdiction of the juvenile court by authorizing juvenile hearing officers to hear matters relating to parental violation of the Compulsory Continuation Education Law, thus ereating a state-mandated local program by imposing new duties on the juvenile justice system similar to those imposed by the creation of a new crime. The bill would also specifically prohibit a juvenile hearing officer from hearing or disposing of specified cases, including any crime involving a firearm, or any minor who has previously been declared a ward of the court or charged pursuant to this provision, as specified. The bill also would provide that a juvenile court would be known as the Informal Juvenile and Traffic Court when a juvenile hearing officer hears a case pursuant to these provisions.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Existing law provides that where a petition has been filed in juvenile court alleging that a minor has engaged in criminal conduct, notice of hearing and a copy of the petition shall be served, as specified.

The bill would create the Expedited Youth Accountability Program to be operative in Los Angeles County, and in other counties upon approval of the board of supervisors, as specified. The program would provide for the issuance of citations requiring the appearance of minors not detained for any felony or misdemeanor offense, and not cited to the Informal Juvenile and Traffic Court, before the juvenile court.

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It would require participating counties to establish deadlines that would ensure that a case brought pursuant to these provisions would be heard within 60 days after the minor is cited. The citation would include a detailed description of the person and a written promise by that person to appear or a notice to appear, as specified. It also would require the issuance of such a citation to the parent or guardian of a minor. Failure to appear would be a misdemeanor. Because the bill would both establish a new crime and expand the definition of a crime by requiring specified statements to be made under penalty of perjury as well as impose new duties on local juvenile justice systems similar to those imposed by the creation of a new crime, it would establish a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 255 of the Welfare and

- Welfare 2 SECTION 1. Section 255 of the Institutions Code is amended to read: 3
 - 255. The judge of the juvenile court, or in counties having more than one judge of the juvenile court the
- presiding judge of the juvenile court or the senior judge
- if there is no presiding judge, may appoint one or more
- persons of suitable experience, who may be judges of the
- municipal court or justices of the justice court or a
- probation officer or assistant or deputy probation officers,
- 11 to serve as traffie juvenile hearing officers on a full-time
- or part-time basis. A hearing officer shall serve at the 12
- pleasure of the appointing judge, and unless the appointing judge makes his or her order terminating the 13
- appointment of a hearing officer, such the hearing officer

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shall continue to serve as such until the appointment of his or her successor. The board of supervisors shall determine whether any compensation shall be paid to hearing officers, not otherwise employed by a public agency or holding another public office, and shall establish the amounts and rates thereof. An appointment of a probation officer, assistant probation officer, or deputy probation officer as a traffie juvenile hearing officer may be made only with the consent of the probation officer. A juvenile court shall be known as the 10 Informal Juvenile and Traffic Court when a hearing officer appointed pursuant to this section hears a case 12 13 specified in Section 256. 14

14 SEC. 2. Section 256 of the Welfare and Institutions 15 Code is amended to read:

256. Subject to the orders of the juvenile court, a 16 17 traffie juvenile hearing officer may hear and dispose of any case in which a minor under the age of 18 years as of the date of the alleged offense is charged with (1) any violation of the Vehicle Code not declared to be a felony, (2) a violation of subdivision (m) of Section 602 of the 21 22 Penal Code, (3) a violation of the Fish and Game Code not declared to be a felony, (4) a violation of any of the equipment and registration provisions of the Harbors and 25 Navigation Code, (5) a violation of any provision of state or local law relating to traffic offenses, loitering or curfew, or evasion of fares on a public transportation system, as defined by Section 99211 of the Public Utilities Code, (6) a violation of Section 27176 of the Streets and Highways 30 Code, (7) a violation of Section 640 or 640a of the Penal 31 Code, (8) a violation of the rules and regulations established pursuant to Sections 5003 and 5008 of the Public Resources Code, (9) a violation of Section 33211.6 34 of the Public Resources Code, (10) a violation of Section 35 25658, 25658.5, 25661, or 25662 of the Business and 36 Professions Code, (11) a violation of subdivision (f) of Section 647 of the Penal Code, (12) a misdemeanor violation of Section 594 of the Penal Code, involving defacing property with paint or any other liquid, (13) a violation of subdivision (b), (d), or (e) of Section 594.1 of **—5**— **AB** 1105

the Penal Code, (14) a violation of subdivision (b) of Section 11357 of the Health and Safety Code, or (15) any infraction, or (16) any misdemeanor for which the minor is cited to appear by a probation officer pursuant to 5 *subdivision (f) of Section 660.5.*

SEC. 3. Section 256.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

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256.5. A traffic juvenile hearing officer may request the juvenile court judge or referee to issue a warrant of arrest against a minor who is issued and signs a written notice to appear for any violation listed in Section 256 and who fails to appear at the time and place designated in the notice. The juvenile court judge or referee may issue and 14 have delivered for execution a warrant of arrest against a minor within 20 days after the minor's failure to appear as promised or within 20 days after the minor's failure to appear after a lawfully granted continuance of his or her promise to appear. A juvenile hearing officer who is also a referee or juvenile court judge may personally issue the warrant of arrest.

SEC. 4. Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

257. (a) With the consent of the minor, a hearing 24 before a traffic juvenile hearing officer, or a hearing before a referee or a judge of the juvenile court, where the minor is charged with a traffic offense or a nontraffic offense as specified in this section, may be conducted upon an exact legible copy of a written notice given pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 40500) 30 of Chapter 2 of Division 17 or Section 41103 of the Vehicle Code, or an exact legible copy of a written notice given pursuant to Chapter 5C (commencing with Section 853.6) of Title 3 of Part 2 of the Penal Code when the 34 offense charged is a violation listed in Section 256, or an 35 exact legible copy of a citation as set forth in subdivision 36 (e) of Section 660.5, in lieu of a petition as provided in Article 16 (commencing with Section 650).

(b) Prior to the hearing, the judge, referee, or juvenile hearing officer may request the probation officer commence a proceeding as provided in Article

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(commencing with Section 650), in lieu of a hearing in Informal Juvenile and Traffic Court.

- SEC. 5. Section 258 of the Welfare and Institutions 3 Code is amended to read:
 - 258. (a) Upon a hearing conducted in accordance with Section 257, and upon either an admission by the minor of the commission of a violation charged, or a finding that the minor did in fact commit the violation, the judge, referee, or traffic juvenile hearing officer may do any of the following:
 - (1) Reprimand the minor and take no further action.
- (2) Request the probation officer to commence a 13 proceeding as provided in Article 16 (commencing with 14 Section 650).

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(2) Direct that the probation officer undertake a program of supervision of the minor for a period not to 18 exceed six months, in addition to or in place of the 19 following orders.

(4)

- (3) Order that the minor pay a fine up to the amount that an adult would pay for the same violation, unless the violation is otherwise specified within this section, in which case the fine shall not exceed two hundred fifty dollars (\$250). This fine may be levied in addition to or in place of the following orders and the court may waive any or all of this fine, if the minor is unable to pay. In determining the minor's ability to pay, the court shall not consider the ability of the minor's family to pay.
- (5) Make any or all of the following orders with respect to a traffic violation which is not charged as a felony:

(A) That

(4) Subject to the minor's right to a restitution hearing, 34 order that the minor pay restitution to the victim, in lieu of all or a portion of the fine specified in paragraph (3). 36 The total dollar amount of the fine, restitution, and any 37 program fees ordered pursuant to paragraph (9) shall not 38 exceed the maximum amount which may be ordered 39 pursuant to paragraph (3).

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(5) Order that the driving privileges of the minor be suspended or restricted as provided in the Vehicle Code or, notwithstanding Section 13203 of the Vehicle Code or any other provision of law, when the Vehicle Code does not provide for the suspension or restriction of driving privileges, that, in addition to any other order, the driving privileges of the minor be suspended or restricted for a period of not to exceed 30 days.

(B) That

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(6) Order that the minor attend traffic school over a period not to exceed 60 days if the violation involved a traffic offense.

(C) That

(7) Order that the minor produce satisfactory 15 evidence that the vehicle or its equipment has been made to conform with the requirements of the Vehicle Code pursuant to Section 40150 of the Vehicle Code if the violation involved an equipment violation.

(D) That

(8) Order that the minor perform community service 21 work in a public entity or any private nonprofit entity, for not more than 50 hours over a period of 60 days, during times other than his or her hours of school attendance or employment. Work performed pursuant subparagraph shall not exceed 30 hours during any 30-day period. The time frames established by this subparagraph shall not be modified except in unusual cases where the 28 interests of justice would best be served. When the order to work is made by a referee or a traffic hearing officer, it shall be approved by a judge of the juvenile court.

For the purposes of this subparagraph, a judge, referee, 32 or traffic juvenile hearing officer shall not, without the consent of the minor, order the minor to perform work 34 with a private nonprofit entity that is affiliated with any religion.

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(9) In the case of a misdemeanor, order that the minor 38 participate in and complete a counseling program, a drug treatment program, if the offense involved a violation of a controlled substance law, or an educational program, if **AB 1105 —8** —

those programs are available. Any fees for participation shall be subject to the right to a hearing as the minor's ability to pay and shall not, together with any fine or 4 restitution order, exceed the maximum amount that may 5 be ordered pursuant to paragraph (3).

- (10) Require that the minor attend a school program without unexcused absence.
- (11) If the offense is a misdemeanor committed 9 between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., require that the minor be at 10 his or her legal residence at hours to be specified by the 11 juvenile hearing officer between the hours of 10 p.m. and 12 6 a.m., unless the minor is accompanied by his or her 13 parent, guardian, or other person in charge of the minor. 14 The maximum length of an order made pursuant to this 15 paragraph shall be six months from the effective date of 16 the order.
- (12) Make any or all of the following orders with 18 respect to a violation of the Fish and Game Code which is not charged as a felony:
 - (A) That the fishing or hunting license involved be suspended or restricted.
- (B) That the minor work in a park or conservation 23 area for a total of not to exceed 20 hours over a period not to exceed 30 days, during times other than his or her hours of school attendance or employment.
- (C) That the minor forfeit, pursuant to Section 12157 27 of the Fish and Game Code, any device or apparatus designed to be, and capable of being, used to take birds, mammals, fish, reptiles, or amphibia and which was used 30 in committing the violation charged. The judge, referee, or traffic hearing officer shall, if the minor committed an offense which is punishable under Section 12008 of the Fish and Game Code, order the device or apparatus 34 forfeited pursuant to Section 12157 of the Fish and Game Code.

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(13) If the violation charged is of an ordinance of a city, 38 county, or local agency relating to loitering, curfew, or fare evasion on a public transportation system, as defined by Section 99211 of the Public Utilities Code, or is a **—9— AB 1105**

violation of Section 640 or 640a of the Penal Code, make the order that the minor shall perform community service for a total time not to exceed 20 hours over a period not to exceed 30 days, during times other than his or her hours of school attendance or employment.

(b) The judge, referee, or traffic juvenile hearing officer shall retain jurisdiction of the case until all orders made under this section have been fully complied with.

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- 9 SEC. 6. Section 260 of the Welfare and Institutions 10 Code is amended to read:
- 260. A traffic juvenile hearing officer shall promptly furnish a written report of his findings and orders to the 12 13 clerk of the juvenile court. The clerk of the juvenile court shall promptly transmit an abstract of such findings and orders to the Department of Motor Vehicles.
 - SEC. 7. Section 261 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:
- 261. Subject to the provisions of Section 262, all orders 18 19 of a traffic juvenile hearing officer shall be immediately 20 effective.
- 21 SEC. 8. Section 262 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:
 - 262. Upon motion of the minor or his parent or guardian for good cause, or upon his own motion, a judge of the juvenile court may set aside or modify any order of a traffic juvenile hearing officer, or may order or himself conduct a rehearing. If the minor or parent or guardian has made a motion that the judge set aside or modify the order or has applied for a rehearing, and the judge has not set aside or modified the order or ordered or conducted a rehearing within 10 days after the date of the order, the motion or application shall be deemed denied as of the expiration of such period.
- 34 SEC. 9. Section 263 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read: 35
- 263. At any time prior to the final disposition of a 36 hearing pursuant to Section 257, the judge, referee, or 37 traffic juvenile hearing officer may, on motion of the minor, his parent, or guardian, or on its own motion, transfer the case to the county of the minor's residence for

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further proceedings pursuant to Sections 258, 260, 261, and 262.

3 SEC. 10. Section 660.5 is added to the Welfare and *Institutions Code to read:*

660.5. (a) This section shall be known as 6 Expedited Youth Accountability Program. It shall be operative in the superior court in Los Angeles County. It shall also be operative in any other county in which a committee consisting of the sheriff, the chief probation 10 officer, the district attorney, the public defender, and the presiding judge of the superior court votes to participate 12 in the program, upon approval by the board of 13 supervisors.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature to hold 15 non-detained, delinquent youth accountable for 16 crimes in a swift and certain manner. It is the further intent of the Legislature that probation departments 18 participating in an Expedited Youth Accountability 19 Program conduct a risk and needs assessment for each 20 minor to assist in determining and facilitating the appropriate disposition of each case within the program.

(c) Each county participating in the Expedited Youth 23 Accountability Program shall establish agreed upon time 24 deadlines for law enforcement, probation, 25 attorney, and court functions which shall assure that a 26 case which is to proceed pursuant to this section shall be ready to be heard within 60 days after the minor is cited 28 to the court and that the notice and petition required under Sections 658 and 659 be served, and a copy 30 provided to the public defender's office, at least 72 hours prior to the hearing.

(d) (1) Notwithstanding Section 660, if a minor is not detained for any misdemeanor or felony offense and is not 34 cited to Informal Juvenile and Traffic Court pursuant to 35 paragraphs (1) to (15), inclusive, of Section 256 and 36 Section 853.6a of the Penal Code, the peace officer or 37 probation officer releasing the minor shall issue a citation 38 and obtain a written promise to appear in juvenile court, or record the minor's refusal to sign the promise to appear and serve a notice to appear in juvenile court. The — 11 — **AB 1105**

appearance shall not be set for more than 60 calendar days nor less than 10 calendar days from the issuance of 3 the citation. If the 60th day falls on a court holiday, the appearance date shall be on the next date that the court 5 is in session. The date set for the appearance of the minor allow for sufficient time for the probation department to evaluate eligible minors for informal handling under Section 654 or any other disposition provided by law. However, nothing in this subdivision 10 shall be construed to limit Sections 653.1 and 653.5.

- (2) The original citation and promise or notice to 12 appear shall be retained by the court if a petition is filed. 13 In addition, there shall be three copies of the citation and 14 promise or notice to appear, which shall be distributed as 15 *follows:*
 - (A) One copy shall be provided to the person to whom the citation is issued.

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- (B) One copy shall be provided to the probation 19 department if the minor is retained by that department 20 for informal handling.
- (C) If a petition is requested, the second copy of the citation shall go to the district attorney along with the petition request, and the third copy shall be retained by 24 the agency issuing the citation.
 - (3) The original citation shall include a copy of all police reports relating to the citation and a petition Thecitation request. shall contain the following information:
 - (A) Date, time, and location of the issuance of the citation.
 - (B) The name, address, driver's license number, age, date of birth, sex, race, height, weight, hair color, and color of eyes of the person to whom the citation is issued.
 - (C) A list of the offenses and the location where the offense or offenses were committed.
 - (D) Date and time of the required court appearance.
 - (E) Address of the juvenile court where the person to whom the citation is issued is to appear.
- 39 (F) A preprinted promise to appear which is signed by the person to whom the citation is issued, or where the

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person refused to sign the written promise, the notice to appear.

- (G) A preprinted declaration under penalty of perjury that the above information is true and correct, signed by the peace officer or probation officer issuing the citation.
- statement that the failure to punishable as a misdemeanor.
- (e) The minor's parent or guardian shall be issued a citation in the same manner as described in subdivision 10 (b).
 - (f) The willful failure to appear in court pursuant to a citation or notice issued as required pursuant to this section is a misdemeanor.
- (g) Notwithstanding Section 662 or 663, if a person to 15 whom a citation has been issued pursuant to this section 16 fails to appear, a warrant of arrest shall issue for that person. A warrant of arrest shall also issue for a person 18 who is not personally served where efforts to effect unsuccessful, upon service have been 19 personal 20 affidavit, under penalty of perjury, signed by a peace officer that all reasonable efforts to locate the person have failed or that the person has willfully evaded service of process.
- (h) (1) Notwithstanding Section 654 or any other 25 provision of law, a probation officer in a county in which 26 this section is applicable may, in lieu of filing a petition or proceeding under Section 654, issue a citation in the form 28 described in subdivision (b) to the Informal Juvenile and Traffic Court pursuant to Section 256 misdemeanor except the following:
 - (A) Any crime involving a firearm.
 - (B) Any crime involving violence.
 - (C) Any crime involving a sex-related offense.
 - (D) Any minor who has previously been declared a ward of the court.
- 36 (E) Any minor who has previously been referred to juvenile traffic court pursuant to this section. 37
- (2) This subdivision shall apply only if the case will be 38 heard by a juvenile hearing officer who meets the minimum qualifications of a juvenile court referee and

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only in those counties in which probation department citation to Informal Juvenile and Traffic Court is made a part of the Expedited Youth Accountability Program, pursuant to the procedure for approval set forth in 5 subdivision (a).

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- (i) In the event that the probation officer places a minor on informal probation or cites the minor to Informal Juvenile and Traffic Court, or elects some other 9 lawful disposition not requiring the hearing set forth in 10 subdivision (b), the probation officer shall so inform the minor and his or her parent or guardian that a court appearance is not required.
- (j) Except as modified by this section, 14 requirements of this chapter shall remain in full force and 15 effect.
- (k) This section shall be operative on January 1, 1998, 17 for the Pomona Juvenile Court in Los Angeles County. 18 This section shall be operative on July 1, 1998, for all other 19 juvenile courts in Los Angeles County and all other 20 applicable counties.
- (l) It is the intent of the Legislature that an interim 22 hearing be conducted by appropriate policy committees 23 in the Legislature prior to January 1, 2002, to examine the 24 success of the program in expediting punishment for 25 juvenile offenses, reducing delinquent behavior, 26 promoting greater accountability on the part of juvenile offenders.
- (m) This section shall be repealed on January 1, 2003, 29 unless that date is deleted or extended by later legislation enacted on or before that date.
- SEC. 11. No reimbursement is required by this act 32 pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California 33 Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred 34 by a local agency or school district will be incurred 35 because this act creates a new crime or infraction, 36 eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty 37 for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 38 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition 39 of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article 40 XIII B of the California Constitution.

Notwithstanding Section 17580 of the Government Code, unless otherwise specified, the provisions of this act shall become operative on the same date that the act takes effect pursuant to the California Constitution.

All matter omitted in this version of the bill appears in the bill as amended in the Assembly, May 6, 1997 (JR 11)